

GENERAL OFFICE FILE

Africa
Nigeria
1957-61

*Africa
Anti-Tribalism Movement
of Nigeria*

May 13, 1957

Mr. Emmanuel J. Uzoh, General Secretary
Anti-Tribalism Movement of Nigeria
14 Iyagan Street
Ebute-Metta
Lagos, Nigeria, Africa

Dear Mr. Uzoh:

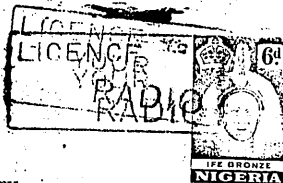
We are flattered at your request for affiliation in the efforts which you are making to overcome excessive tribal spirit. We can well understand how such a spirit might militate against the unity which your emerging country so badly needs.

I regret, however, that the terms of our charter do not permit us to affiliate with organizations outside of the United States. We shall be glad, however, to hear from you from time to time with regard to the progress on your movement.

Sincerely yours,

John A. Morsell
Assistant to the
Executive Secretary

JAM:erb



The Secretary,

N. A. A. C. P.,

20, West 40th Street,

New York 18,

N. Y.

U. S. A.

Sender's name and address: Mr. J. Uzoh,
14, Lyagan Street,
Ebute-Metta,
Lagos - Nigeria.

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ANTI TRIBALISM MOVEMENT OF NIGERIA

JM

N.A.A.C.P.,
20, West 40th Street,
New York 18,
N. Y.
U.S.A.

c/o Emmanuel J. Uzoh,
14, Iyagan Street,
Ebute-Metta,
Lagos-Nigeria.
12th April, 1957.

Dear Sir,

9656 APR 22 '57

Our main objective for writing is to ask for an affiliation to the National Association for the Advancement of the Coloured People.

Is it not clumsy that we, for whose freedom and world recognition humanitarians, like you, have devoted their time, should practise "tribe-bar" at home? Tribalism is like "Colour Bar" in acts and effects. Hence I say "tribe-bar".

We of the Anti-Tribalism Movement of Nigeria are out to eradicate the tribal and intra-tribal misunderstandings in Nigeria, by showing good examples, using words of mouth, and organising inter-tribal community Centres all over the country. Perhaps these will save our fraternity and the unity that we require if our people must carry through their fight for the freedom of the "Coloured" man.

We believe Anti-Tribalism to be one good way of seeking Advancement of the Coloured. What do you think of that?

Public opinion out here is on our side, but unfortunately we, the promoters, although determinate, are young inexperienced and unequipped. Any help you can render in your name, morally or otherwise, will go a very long way, especially if the main aim of this letter (i.e. affiliation) is achieved without much delay.

Please reply at your earliest convenience.

Yours faithfully,

Reinhold
GENERAL SECRETARY.

ku
Harlem Committee to Salute Dr. & Mrs. Kto G. Okojie

Skyline Room - Hotel Theresa - 125th St. & Seventh Ave.

AUGUST 18, 1957 - 3 P. M.

Priscilla Okojie

OFFICE:
2304 SEVENTH AVENUE
AT 4-9118

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NEW YORK AMSTERDAM NEWS

REVEREND JAMES ROBINSON
CHURCH OF THE MASTER

MANSA-MUSA MALLE
CHAIRMAN

THELMA LONDON
SECRETARY

Dear Friend:

Two brave and remarkable young people, Dr. and Mrs. Kto G. Okojie, founded a tiny hospital in an African wilderness seven years ago. They risked their lives to bring modern medicine to nearly 100,000 people their people in Irrua, Benin Province, Nigeria.

It is our great pleasure to invite you to attend a Salute in their honor which will be held on Sunday, August 18th at 3:00 P.M. in the Skyline Room of the Hotel Theresa.

There will be distinguished guests - representatives of civic as well as international organizations. The highlight of the program will be an exotic presentation by the Nigerian Students Union of America of traditional songs and dances in their honor.

We sincerely hope that you will be able to attend this Salute to a noble son and daughter of Africa.

Sincerely yours,
Mansa-Musa Malle
Mansa Malle
Chairman

INITIAL LIST
2/26/57
mf

July 21, 1959

Dr. Nnamdi Azikiwe
Premier of Eastern Nigeria
Waldorf-Astoria Hotel
50th Street & Park Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Prime Minister:

On behalf of the delegates to our Golden Anniversary convention, the officers and members of our Association throughout the nation, and of the directors and national staff members, I wish to thank you for taking time from your busy American schedule to address the closing rally of the convention last Sunday in the Polo Grounds.

The 20,000 persons who heard you were thrilled at the opportunity to see and hear a great leader of the emerging continent of Africa. Of course, there were in the audience some who had known you, or had known of you during your stay in America years ago. But the great majority, keenly interested in freedom for Africa that is now on every tongue and in every publication in the world, were grateful for a look at you and for the words you brought from the people of your country.

I am sure I do not have to tell you that American Negro citizens have awakened on the African question. Once they knew little of it and that, mostly, the horror tales from South Africa. Then, too, they were not only occupied with the task of removing some of the grosser obstacles from their own paths here at home, but they had been oriented away from Africa through their schooling and through the procedures of their government which, as you well know, placed little or no emphasis upon Africa and its peoples.

All that has changed. The United States of America is now the leader of the democratic nations of the West. The Soviet Union is now the leader of the communist dictatorships of the world and is seeking to bring additional countries and their populations under its influence, if not its control. In this situation, the United States (which once left leadership in world matters to Great Britain) has had to recognize the importance of Africa.

Dr. Nnamdi Azikiwe, Premier of Eastern Nigeria

-2-

July 21, 1959

That recognition is reflected in the quickened interest of all American citizens in your continent, and in the special interest of Negro Americans.

We thank you for your kind estimate of the role of the NAACP in the on-going struggle to establish a democratic society in which racial discrimination and segregation shall have no place. You were generous in your Polo Grounds speech in your comments on our fifty years of activity. I am sure your words engendered a satisfaction in the delegates and in the friends present which was a fitting climax to our Golden Jubilee meeting.

As you return home, please be assured of the continued support of this Association for the aspirations of our brothers in Africa, of the anticipation all of us have for Nigeria's freedom day, and of the good wishes that go from us to the leaders and people of your great nation.

Please be assured, also, Sir, of the admiration and esteem we hold for you, the Premier of Eastern Nigeria.

Respectfully yours,

Roy Wilkins,
Executive Secretary

rw/emb
via messenger

GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS INSTITUTE
1728 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, N. W.
WASHINGTON 8, D. C.

DUPONT 7-8884

July 5, 1960

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EVRON M. KIRKPATRICK

Dr. John Morsell
Assistant to the Executive Secretary
NAACP
20 West 40th Street
New York 18, New York

Dear Dr. Morsell:

May I express again our appreciation for your courtesy to Speaker Wachuku of Nigeria during his recent visit to New York.

I mentioned the NAACP Rally to our sponsor in Los Angeles, the Los Angeles World Affairs Council, and they got in touch with the Chairman of the Rally Committee, Mr. Ike Adams. Mr. Adams was very cordial and promised to do all he could to make the Speaker welcomed. In accordance with instructions I received from the World Affairs Council, I wrote a letter to Mr. Adams explaining the circumstances. A copy of that letter is enclosed. I will remind the Speaker of your instructions to him that he call Mr. Roy Wilkins at the Biltmore Hotel after his arrival in Los Angeles. I will have Mr. Olds, the escort-officer who relieved Mr. Edmondson, call Mr. Adams.

I trust that these arrangements all meet with your approval.

Cordially,

John R. Eldridge, Jr.
John R. Eldridge, Jr.
Program Officer

JRE:nb

Enc. 6 bios

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cc of let to Mr. Ike Adams, NAACP
Los Angeles

GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS INSTITUTE
1726 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.
Washington 6, D.C.
DUpont 7-6964

Biographical information concerning Mr. Jaja Anucha WACHUKU of Nigeria, a participant in the Foreign Leader Exchange Program of the Office of Cultural Exchange, Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs, U. S. Department of State, Washington, D. C. Program arranged by John R. Eldridge, Jr.

FULL NAME: Jaja Anucha WACHUKU

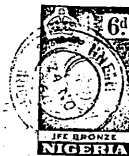
PERSONAL DATA: Born: 1918, Aba, Eastern Nigeria
Citizenship: British Protected
Address: 6 Milverton Avenue, P.O.Box 153, Aba
Eastern Nigeria
Mr. Wachuku is married.

PRESENT POSITION: Speaker, Nigerian Federal House of Representatives

ACADEMIC TRAINING: St. George's School, Nwawso, Eastern Nigeria
Government (Secondary) School, Afikpo, Eastern Nigeria
Government College (Secondary), Umuahia, Eastern
Nigeria, 1931-1934
Higher College (Technical Institute), Yaba, Lagos,
Nigeria, 1935-1936
New Africa University College, Ghana
Trinity College, Dublin University, B.A., Legal
Science, 1939; LL.B., 1943; M.A., 1947

PAST POSITIONS: Practised in Irish Bar, 1944-1947
Representative of Students of African descent, Ireland
at the Pan African Congress in Manchester, 1945
Member, N.C.N.C. to London Constitutional Conference, 1947
Founded the New Africa Party, 1945
Member, from Aba, to Eastern House of Assembly, 1951, 1952
Alternate delegate to London Constitutional Conference, 1952
Elected to Federal House of Representatives on the United
Nigerian Independence Party ticket, 1954
Member, Finance Committee, Federal House
Member, Electricity Corporation of Nigerian Board
Chairman, N.C.N.C. Party, (National Council of Nigeria
and Cameroons), Aba, Nigeria

BY AIR MAIL
AÉROGRAMME
AIR LETTER



MR. ROY WILKINS,

N.A.A.C.P.,

20 WEST 40th STREET,
NEW YORK 18, N.Y.,

U. S. A.

First fold here

Second fold here

Sender's name and address: Dr. A.A. Nwafor Orizu,
P.O. Box 48, Nnewi
Nigeria, W.A.

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P.O. Box 48, Nnewi
Nigeria, W.A.
November 24, 1960.

Mr. Roy Wilkins,
N.A.A.C.P.,
20 West 40th Street,
New York 18, N.Y.,
U. S. A .

36720 NOV 28 '60

Dear Roy:

Thank you for your kind letter to me and the enclosed copy of a letter you wrote to Mr. Eronini. I am grateful for the opinion you expressed there about me.

I enjoyed seeing you during the time I was in the U.N.O. Our discussions reaffirmed my believe in the ultimate victory of truth in a world of man's inhumanity to man. Your stature has grown tremendously these days, and the ideals for which we stand is on the ascendaucy all over the world.

I have already issued cheques to Eronini and Akwuiwu, and as soon at they sign the other papers and send to me, I shall mail them to you.

His Excellency, Dr. Nnamdi Azikiwe, Governor - General told me that he sent two invitations to the N.A.A.C.P. to come during his inauguration as the Governor - General. I expected you, but you failed to come.

Roy, it is high time you plan to visit this Africa, particularly our Nigeria. It is a part of your unfinished job.

Greetings to other friends. *Mr. Mosley*

Very Sincerely,

[Signature]
Dr. A.A. Wazafon Orizu.

EO.

July 12, 1961

ALHAJI, THE HONORABLE SIR ABUBAKAR TAFAWA BALEWA, K.B.E., M.P.,
PRIME MINISTER OF THE FEDERATION OF NIGERIA

Prime Minister Balewa was born in 1912 at the village of Tafawa Balewa in the Bauchi Emirate of the Northern Region of Nigeria. He is a member of the Gere tribe, and a devout Moslem. After receiving an education in the Bauchi schools, he spent five years at the Katsina Training College, where he qualified as a teacher. While teaching at the Bauchi Middle School he continued to study privately, and eventually took his Teacher's Senior Certificate, specializing in history. In 1945 he won a scholarship to the United Kingdom, where, after studying for one year at the University of London's Institute of Education, he obtained the Teacher's Proficiency Certificate. Upon his return to Nigeria, he became Headmaster of the Bauchi Middle School, and in 1949 was appointed Native Authority Education Officer in the Northern Region.

Sir Abubakar entered public life in 1946, when he was appointed a member of the Emir's Council at Bauchi. After the introduction of the 1947 Constitution, he became Bauchi provincial member of the Northern House of Assembly, and the same year was elected to the Central Legislative Council in Lagos. In 1948 he was a member of the Nigerian delegation to the African Conference in London, and also attended the Commonwealth Parliamentary Conference as Nigeria's sole representative. In 1951 Sir Abubakar was a member of the Nigerian delegation at the opening of the Festival of Britain.

When the 1951 Nigerian Constitution came into effect, Sir Abubakar was elected the first member for Bauchi in the Northern House of Assembly, and was re-elected to the House of Representatives in Lagos. He became one of the original Central Ministers when in January 1952 he became Minister of Works in the Central Government. After the central election of 1954, when the Federation

of Nigeria

- 2 -

of Nigeria was formally established, he became Minister of Works and Transport. In that capacity he visited the United States and the Netherlands to study water control and inland navigation in connection with a project to make the Niger and Benue Rivers navigable waterways. During his visit to the United States he was made an honorary citizen of New Orleans, and upon his return to Nigeria he published a report on the Mississippi-Ohio River transport complex. In April 1955 he relinquished the Works Ministry to devote full time to the Transport Ministry.

Sir Abubakar became the first Prime Minister of the Federation of Nigeria on August 30, 1957. After the federal election of December 1959, he formed a coalition government comprising the Northern Peoples Congress (NPC) and the National Council for Nigeria and the Cameroons (NCNC). In addition to his duties as Prime Minister, Sir Abubakar also holds the portfolio of Foreign Affairs and Commonwealth Relations.

The Prime Minister is married and has four children. His special interest is history. He received the Order of the British Empire in 1952 and was made a Commander of the British Empire in 1955. In the New Year's Honors List of 1960 he was made a Knight Commander of the British Empire.

July 12, 1961

ALHAJI, THE HONORABLE SHEHU SHAGARI
.. MINISTER OF ESTABLISHMENTS

Minister Shehu Shagari was appointed Minister of Establishments in October 1960 after serving as Minister of Economic Development and Research since December 1959.

A member of a prominent Fulani family, Minister Shehu Shagari was born in 1924 at Shagari, Sokoto Province. After receiving his elementary schooling in Yabo and Sokoto, he attended Kaduna College and the Teacher Training School at Zaria. He taught in Sokoto and Argungu from 1945 to 1956. The Minister served as a parliamentary secretary to the Prime Minister after his election in 1954 to the Federal House as a member of the Northern Peoples Congress (NPC) from Sokoto South West.

Minister Shehu Shagari was a delegate to the 1960 and 1961 sessions of the Economic Commission for Africa at Tangier and Addis Ababa.

He is married and has five children.

July 12, 1961

THE HONORABLE T. O. S. BENSON
MINISTER OF INFORMATION

Minister Benson assumed his present office in December 1959. He served as parliamentary whip for the National Council for Nigeria and the Cameroons (NCNC) from 1957 to 1959 and is currently that party's third vice president.

Minister Benson was born on July 23, 1917 near Lagos. After studying at the Church Missionary Society Grammar School in Lagos, he attended University College in London and was called to the bar from Lincoln's Inn in 1947. Upon his return to Nigeria he practiced law and gained a wide reputation as "the underdog's lawyer". He was deputy mayor of Lagos in 1952 and 1953 and has served on the Lagos Executive Board. The Minister visited the United States during July 1960 to seek support for a national radio and television network. He also accompanied Prime Minister Balewa to the Prime Ministers' Commonwealth conference at London in March 1961.

July 12, 1961

THE HONORABLE JAJA WACHUKU
MINISTER OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Minister Wachuku has been Nigeria's Minister of Economic Development since October 1960. He is also chairman of the United Nations Conciliation Commission for the Congo and headed Nigeria's delegation to the resumed session of the 15th UNGA.

Minister Wachuku was born in April 1918 at Aba in the Eastern Region. After completing his secondary schooling in the Gold Coast (now Ghana), he entered Trinity College in Dublin from which he was graduated in 1943. He was called to the bar in 1944 and practiced in Dublin while acquiring an M.A. in international law. Upon his return to Nigeria he established himself as a barrister and was named NCNC legal adviser.

In 1951 Minister Wachuku was elected to the Eastern House of Assembly from Aba. The following year he entered the Federal House of Representatives where he served as Deputy Leader of the NCNC, as Government Whip, and as chairman of the Parliamentary Party until 1953 when he founded the United National Independence Party (UNIP). He was reelected to the Federal House, where he served as deputy leader of the Opposition. Minister Wachuku rejoined the NCNC in 1957 and was elected to the Federal House in December 1959. He was chosen Speaker of the House by acclamation May 2, 1960.

Minister Wachuku is married and has four children. His favorite hobby is collecting and reading books.

July 12, 1961

THE HONORABLE M. T. MBU
MINISTER OF STATE
MINISTRY OF DEFENSE (NAVY)

Minister Matthew Tavo Mbu is Minister of State with responsibility for the Navy in the Ministry of Defense. He served as his country's first Commissioner to London and as the first Nigerian Liaison Officer in Washington.

He was born November 20, 1927, in Ogoja, where he received his early education at St. Patrick's School. After studying at the British Tutorial Institute in London and at the Metropolitan School of Law in St. Albans, he worked as a produce manager for John Holt & Co. from 1944 to 1952. He thereafter managed his own transport business and served as president of the Ogoja Native Authority from 1951 to 1954.

The Minister won a seat in the "Western Region House of Assembly in 1951 as the National Council for Nigeria and the Cameroons (NCNC) candidate from Ogoja. In the same year he made a trip to London as a member of the Eastern Production Development Board, of which he became director in 1952. After his appointment as central Minister of Labor in 1954, Minister Mbu played an active role in the solution of several labor problems. During part of 1955 he served as acting Federal Minister of Trade and Industry. He was assigned as Nigeria's first Commissioner to London where he served from 1955 to 1958.

Minister Mbu was elected to the Federal House from Ogoja West in the federal elections of 1959 and subsequently was appointed to his present position.

Minister Mbu is married and has several children.

July 12, 1961

SENATOR, THE HONORABLE DR. M. A. MAJEKODUNMI
MINISTER OF STATE
MINISTRY OF DEFENSE (ARMY)

Dr. Moses A. Majekodunmi is Minister of State with responsibility for the Army in the Ministry of Defense. A prominent gynecologist, he was appointed to the Senate in March 1960 and was chosen Minister of State for the Royal Nigerian Military Forces that same month. He also serves as leader of government business in the Senate.

Born August 17, 1916, Minister Majekodunmi is the son of an Egba chief from Abeokuta in the Western Region. After attending St. Gregory's College in Lagos, he studied at Trinity College in Dublin. Minister Majekodunmi is a senior specialist in the Federal Medical Service and is on the staff of two Lagos hospitals. He was awarded a Coronation Medal in 1953.

July 12. 1961

SENATOR, THE HONORABLE NUHU BAMALLI
MINISTER OF STATE
MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Senator Nuhu Bamalli is a Minister of State in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Commonwealth Relations. He served in the Federal House of Representatives from 1954 to 1959 and was appointed to the Federal Senate in January 1960.

Born at Zaria in 1917, he received his primary education at Zaria and later attended the Katsina Teachers' Training College. He worked as chief translator in the Literature Bureau of the Education Department from 1939 to 1945; from 1945 to 1954 he was with the Gaskiya Corporation in Zaria, first as an assistant editor, then as book editor. In 1959 he was administrative secretary for the Zaria Native Authority. He also served as principal organizing secretary for the Northern Peoples Congress (NPC) from 1954 to 1959.

Minister Nuhu Bamalli was an adviser at the 1953 Nigerian constitutional talks in London. He came to the United States in October 1960 as a member of Nigeria's first UN delegation. He is treasurer of the Nigerian Council of World Affairs, a non-political group formed in October 1959 to promote an interest in world affairs. He has written a large number of pamphlets and has translated several books for the adult education program. The Minister, who is married, is a Moslem.

July 12, 1961

DR. K. O. MBADIWE
PERSONAL ADVISER TO THE PRIME MINISTER ON AFRICAN AFFAIRS

Dr. K. O. Mbadiwe, member of the National Executive of the National Council for Nigeria and the Cameroons (NCNC), was appointed Adviser to the Prime Minister on African Affairs in April 1961.

He was born March 15, 1915 at Arondizuogu, Orlu Division, Eastern Nigeria. After attending local schools in Calabar, Arochuku and Lagos, he came to the United States in 1938. He attended Lincoln University (honorary LL.B., 1956), Columbia University (B.Sc., 1943), and New York University (M.A., 1945).

Soon after his return to Nigeria in 1949, Dr. Mbadiwe became active in Eastern regional politics, and Dr. Nnamdi Azikiwe appointed him to the Ibo State Union Provisional Committee. Dr. Mbadiwe was also engaged in business; he became the director of several transportation and insurance companies and founded the Lagos Daily Telegraph. In 1951 he was elected both to the Eastern Regional House and to the Federal House. He was appointed Federal Minister of Land and Natural Resources in March, 1954 and Federal Minister of Communications and Aviation in January, 1955. In September, 1957, he was given the portfolios of Commerce and Industries. He resigned from the federal cabinet in August 1958 and shortly thereafter formed the Democratic Party of Nigeria and the Cameroons (DPNC), of which he was leader until 1960.

Dr. Mbadiwe attended the Monrovia Conference in May 1961 and was a delegate to the 1953 and 1957 Nigerian Constitutional conferences in London.

Dr. Mbadiwe is married and has two children.

July 12, 1961

MR. S. O. WEY
SECRETARY TO THE PRIME MINISTER

Mr. S. O. Wey, who was appointed Permanent Secretary in the Federal Ministry of Defense in July 1960, became Secretary to the Prime Minister and Secretary to the Cabinet in June 1961. He has attended the Imperial Defence College in the United Kingdom and was at one time principal private secretary to the Prime Minister. Mr. Wey attended the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference at London in March 1961.

Office

NEWS FROM



NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE
ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

20 WEST 40TH STREET
ROY WILKINS
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

NEW YORK 18, N. Y.

BRYANT 9-1400
HENRY LEE MOON
DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC RELATIONS

FOR RELEASE: UPON RECEIPT

July 31, 1961

NIGERIAN PRIME MINISTER
RECEIVES NAACP LEADERS

NEW YORK.—The people of Nigeria have a continuing interest in the progress of the colored people in the United States, Sir Abubakar Tafawa Balewa, Prime Minister of the Federation of Nigeria, told an NAACP delegation here today (Monday, July 31).

In the NAACP group were Arthur B. Spingarn, president; Bishop Stephen Gill Spottswood, chairman, Board of Directors; Roy Wilkins, executive secretary; John A. Morsell, assistant to the executive secretary; and Henry Lee Moon, director of public relations.

Joining the Prime Minister in the 35-minute conference in a luxurious Waldorf-Astoria Towers suite were Nigerian statesmen Ja Ja Wachuku, Foreign Minister; J.M. Odochi, Ambassador to the United States; and Muhammadu Ngileruma, Ambassador to the United Nations. All members of the party wore the colorful robes of their homeland. The conference was arranged through the U.S. Department of State at the request of the Nigerian leader.

Mr. Wilkins explained the nature and scope of the NAACP program and goals as the Prime Minister and members of his party listened attentively. The NAACP leader traced briefly the 52-year struggle of the Association for the Negro's full constitutional rights in the United States. He told of the pride and interest of Negro Americans in the rapidly developing African nations.

This interest in Africa, Mr. Spingarn pointed out, was originally stimulated by the NAACP through the sponsorship of a series of Pan-African Congresses in the early days of the Association. The NAACP president represented the Association at the Independence Day celebration of Nigeria last year.

Prime Minister Balewa stressed the importance of spiritual values in human relations. If there is not understanding among peoples of the world, he said, there is little that high level conferences between statesmen can accomplish to achieve

Press Releases--July 31

2

world peace. These spiritual values, he asserted, are universal among all religions including paganism.

Bishop Spottswood, who flew into New York for the meeting from an AME Zion Church conference in Pittsburgh, agreed with Sir Abubakar, a Moslem, on the significance of spiritual values in human relations. There will come a time, he said, when there will be unity among all the religions.

Indicating an appreciation of the progress made by American Negroes and of the difficulties remaining to be overcome, the Prime Minister expressed the opinion that the goals of the colored people in the United States can be achieved without resort to extremism. He said that he believed there was need for constant effort even though it may not be spectacular.

Sir Abubakar recalled that on a previous visit to the United States he had been approached by some American Negroes about changing their racial name. He suggested that there was no need for a change in the racial designation. You are Americans, he said, and the problems which confront you will be worked out by you as Americans.

The soft-spoken Nigerian deprecated the existence of racial, color and religious hostilities anywhere in the world. Fortunately, he said, there has been very little racial animosity in Nigeria. This he attributed, in part, to the absence of a large white settler class. The people of all races, nationalities and religions mingle and commingle in Nigeria, he said.

THE FEDERATION OF NIGERIA

Capital: Lagos

National Population: 38,000,000
(est)I. Characteristics of the Area

The Federation of Nigeria, which became independent on October 1, 1960, is the most populous country in Africa. It is composed of the Western, Eastern and Northern regions and the Federal Territory of Lagos. Nigeria is located on the west coast of Africa astride the 100°W parallel. It is bounded on the south by the Gulf of Guinea and on the landward sides by the British Cameroons under UN Trusteeship, and the republics of Cameroun, Chad, Niger and Dahomey.

In terms of climate, altitude and vegetation, four main regions may be distinguished in Nigeria: (1) the hot, humid coastal belt of mangrove swamp from ten to sixty miles wide; (2) north of this, a zone from fifty to one hundred miles wide of tropical rain forest and oil palm bush; (3) the high, relatively dry central plateau of open woodland and savannah covering the greater part of the Northern Region; and (4) the extreme North, where semi-desert conditions exist. The central plateau rises in places to between 6,000 and 7,000 feet, but there are no significant mountains. Nigeria's two seasons, the dry and the wet, are well marked over most of the area. The North's dry season commences in October and ends in April, and is usually made dusty by Sahara winds. In the South this season runs from November to April, with little desert wind effect. Rainfall varies from 150 inches per year on the coast to 25 inches or less in the extreme North.

There are several navigable rivers, notably the Niger, the Benue, and the Cross. The country has no important lakes, but the extensive lagoons of the south coastal area play a major part in transportation and in the economic activity of the area.

The Federation has a total area of 373,250 square miles (approximately equal to the area of Texas, Oklahoma, and Louisiana combined) and a population of about 38 million, of whom all but 10,000 are Africans. The largest tribal groups are the Hausa (17.5 percent) and Fulani (9.6 percent), found primarily in the North, the Eastern Region's Ibo tribe (16 percent), and the Yorubas (14.4 percent) of the West. An important political and social factor in the life of Nigeria is the predominance of Mohammedanism among the people of the Northern Region.

In the...

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In the census of 1952-53 the area and population of the political sub-divisions were as follows:

AREA	SQUARE MILES	POPULATION	CAPITAL
Western Region	45,379	6,087,000	Ibadan (pop.-459,196)
Eastern Region	29,484	7,216,000	Enugu (pop.-62,764)
Northern Region	281,782	16,810,000	Kaduna (pop.-38,794)
Lagos	24	272,000	

II. Government Organization

The federal and regional governments of Nigeria are organized along lines laid down in the 1957 Nigeria Constitutional Conference in London, under basic provisions established by the 1954 Constitution Order in Council. There is a parliamentary-type government, with an executive body chosen from the national legislature, an independent judiciary and a bicameral legislature. Nigeria's federal system gives considerable power to the regional governments; the Federal Government is responsible for certain defined subjects, with the regional governments empowered with all others except those on a concurrent list, upon which both federal and regional legislation is permissible. In the event of inconsistencies between federal and regional legislation, federal law prevails.

The Federal Government formed after the December 1959 federal elections is a coalition of the NPC, the Northern Region party, and the NCNC, whose power is based primarily in the Eastern Region. This is the Government under which Nigeria achieved independence on October 1, 1960. The principal executive in Nigeria is the Governor-General, who represents the British Crown and holds certain carefully prescribed reserve powers. He may reserve for the Queen any legislation which he believes may be prejudicial to the correct performance of the Federal Government or which may jeopardize the preservation of the federal system in Nigeria. The Prime Minister is appointed by the Governor-General with the approval of the legislature. The remainder of the cabinet is composed of twenty-two ministers who have full responsibility for matters within their portfolios.

The Federal Parliament is composed of a House of Representatives and a Senate. The House of Representatives consists of 312 elected members--174 elected from the Northern Region, 73 from the Eastern Region, 62 from the Western Region and 3 from Lagos. All are directly elected by universal adult

suffrage...

- 3 -

suffrage in the Northern Region. Each represents a constituency of about 100,000. The Senate is made up of 12 members chosen from each of the regions, nominated by their regional governments subject to the vote of a majority of their respective legislatures, 4 members from Lagos, and 4 special members named by the Governor-General.

Each region has its own executive council headed by a regional premier. In all three regions there are two-chamber legislatures consisting of a House of Assembly and House of Chiefs. The second house in the regions serves to represent the interests of the traditional chiefs, who have played a large part in the life of the country.

The court of Nigeria are independent of the other branches of government and range from the native authorities courts to the Federal Supreme Court. Ultimate appeal is to the Privy Council. Throughout most of the Northern Region and in certain other areas the lowest court is called a native authorities court or customary court, to indicate that its findings are based primarily upon native custom rather than the English Common Law, which is the basic legal system in Nigeria.

III. Background Information

The early history of European exploration and trade in the region now called Nigeria parallels that of other colonies on the coast of West Africa. The Portuguese arrived in 1482, then were supplanted and successively followed by the Dutch, the Danes, the Spaniards and the Swedes. By the Treaty of Utrecht in 1712, the British secured a thirty year monopoly of the slave trade. It is estimated that more than half of the slaves exported from West Africa during the busiest year of the trade were carried in British ships. Britain outlawed the trade by statute in 1807, after which it became British policy to quash the trade on the sea and in British protectorates and spheres of influence in Africa.

Following the Napoleonic Wars, the British expanded their legitimate trade with the interior of Nigeria. In 1885 British claims to a sphere of influence in Nigeria received international recognition at the Conference in Berlin, and in the following year the Royal Niger Company was chartered. The charter was revoked in 1899, and in 1900 the Company's territory came under government control. It was the Government's efforts to suppress slave trade as well as the furtherance of commercial interests that consolidated the British position in Nigeria. A series of campaigns against slave-trading tribal chieftains had brought Lagos, the Ibadan region and the Moslem areas in the north

under....

- 4 -

under British protection. These and neighboring regions were consolidated in 1914 with the formal inauguration of the Colony and Protectorate of Nigeria. The first and most famous Governor of a united Nigeria was Sir Frederick Lugard, who guided the country through the World War period.

A Legislative Council with jurisdiction over the Colony and Southern Province of Nigeria was established in 1923, but not until 1947 was there created a Legislative Council with a majority of non-official African members legislating for the whole of Nigeria. A new quasi-federal Constitution granting a larger measure of self-government to Nigerians was brought into effect in 1951. Amendments in 1954 and 1957 instituted a complete federal form of government and granted greatly enhanced responsibilities to the regional governments. The Constitutional Conference held in London in October 1958 agreed that Nigeria would achieve independence on October 1, 1960.

The primary political problems facing Nigeria currently arise from the simple fact of the country's movement from colonial status to independence. Such a transition is fraught with difficulties for any area; in Nigeria the course is complicated by the extremely diverse geography, climate, economic character, religions, and tribal makeup of the country. These factors raise problems of tribalism in politics, the power position of the federal government versus the regions, the training of local people to administer the new country, and a host of other hurdles. Further, the government must cope with usual problems of education, health, and economic well-being for a people in transition from relative isolation to active participation in the modern world.

The economy of Nigeria is built primarily around agriculture, forestry, and animal husbandry, which provide about $\frac{2}{3}$ of Nigeria's national income and occupy about 72% of the population. Although the prosperity of the country depends largely upon agricultural exports, the production of food crops for home consumption is a major factor of local agriculture and gives the country a great measure of self-sufficiency so far as food requirements are concerned. Among the major export crops are palm kernels, palm oil, peanuts, and cocoa. Other important agricultural and forest products exported are cotton, hides and skins, and logs. Mineral production in Nigeria includes iron, tin, and columbite ores, petroleum, limestone and coal. Tin and columbite and petroleum are major exports. Nigeria is not industrialized as yet and such activities are easily confined to primary extraction or processing of export goods. The governments of the regions

are....

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are establishing cement plants and textile mills, and private foreign investors are planning other industries. Industrialization is one of the primary economic objectives of Nigeria and vigorous efforts are being made to attract more foreign investment to the country.

The foreign trade of Nigeria is based upon the exportation of raw materials and the importation of consumer goods. The value of trade has increased greatly since World War II; total external trade reached £ 380 million in 1960. By far the greatest proportion of Nigeria's aggregate trade is with the British Commonwealth, principally with the United Kingdom. The UK reported £ 91.4 million worth of goods to Nigeria in 1960, Japanese reports amount to £ 27.8 million, West German reports to £ 12.1 million and US reports to £ 11.3 million. Total Nigerian exports in 1960 were £ 165 million, and imports were £ 215 million. Leading Nigerian exports in 1959 included:

ITEM	VALUE 1959 EXPORTS
Palm Products	£111 million
Peanuts	£77 million
Cocoa	£107 million

Nigeria's major economic problems are the same as in many other developing tropical areas; that is, the problems, actual and potential, posed by dependence upon relatively few items for its export earnings. Significant reductions in the world market price of palm products, peanuts, cocoa or tin ore could bring serious economic stress to the area. Therefore, agricultural diversity is a major aim of Nigerian economic planners.

It is the basic objective of the Government of the Federation of Nigeria to ameliorate, as quickly as is consistent with its resources, the above economic, political, and social problems, striving to assure better health, a higher standard of living, and political stability under democratic procedures for the peoples of Nigeria.

United States policy toward Nigeria is based on the maintenance of friendly relations with that great country and cordial cooperation with its government in improving the well-being of its people.

IV. Recent books on Nigeria are: Land and People in Nigeria by K. H. Buchanan and J. C. Pugh, University of London Press, Ltd. (1955) Warwick Square, London, E.C.4. and Nigeria: Background to Nationalism by James S. Coleman, University of California Press, (1958)

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Principal Government Officials (Nigeria)

Governor General: Dr. Inuwa Alikiwa
 Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs and Commonwealth Relations: Alhaji Sir Abubakar Tafawa Balewa
 Minister of Defense: Alhaji Muhammadu Ribadu
 Minister of Finance: Chief Festus Okotie-Eboh
 Minister of Transport and Aviation: Mr. R. A. Hjeolu
 Minister of Works and Surveys: Alhaji Muhammadu Inuwa Wada
 Minister of Labor: Mr. J. M. Johnson
 Minister of Commerce and Industry: Zanna Bukar Depcharima
 Minister of Education: Mr. Aja Nwachuku
 Minister of Pensions: Alhaji Shehu Shagari
 Minister of Internal Affairs: Alhaji Usman Sarki
 Minister of Mines and Power: Maitama Sule
 Minister of Information: Mr. T. O. S. Benson
 Minister of Health: Alhaji Waziri Ibrahim
 Minister of Communications: Mr. Olu Akinfosile
 Minister of Lagos Affairs: Musa Yaradua
 Minister of Economic Development: Mr. Jaja Wachuku
 Attorney General and Minister of Justice: Dr. T. O. Elias
 Minister of State in the Ministry of Defense
 (Navy): Mr. M. T. Mbu
 Minister of State in the Ministry of Defense
 (Army): Dr. M. A. Raji
 Minister of State in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Commonwealth Relations: Dr. C. A. Ehin
 Minister of State in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Commonwealth Relations: Mr. M. B. Danalli
 Minister of State in the Prime Minister's Office:
 Mr. M. A. O. Glarewa
 Minister of State in the Prime Minister's Office:
 Mr. J. C. Obanda
 Minister of State (not of Cabinet rank) in the Ministry of Finance: Chief H. Omo-Osagie

Principal United States Officials in Nigeria

American Embassy, Lagos

American Ambassador: Joseph Palmer, 2nd
 Deputy Chief of Mission: Joseph Greene
 Counselor of Economic Affairs: George Dolgin
 Public Affairs Officer: John B. Moon
 Director, USON: Joel M. Bernstein

Consulate, Kaduna

Consul: Clifford J. Quinlan.

7/12/61

Telex **WESTERN UNION** *Telex*

SENDING BLANK

CALL LETTERS KPH FD CHARGE NATCP July 20, 1961

Miss Letitia Baldrige, Social Secretary
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Delighted accept the President's invitation to
luncheon July 25 for Prime Minister of Nigeria.

Roy Wilkins.

Send the above message, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

PLEASE TYPE OR WRITE PLAINLY WITHIN BORDER—DO NOT FOLD

1249—(A 4-55)

CLASS OF SERVICE
This is a fast message
unless its deferred char-
acter is indicated by the
proper symbol.

WESTERN UNION

TELEGRAM

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

SYMBOLS
DAY LETTER
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LT = International
Letter Telegram

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SY WWA154 GOVT PD WUX THE WHITE HOUSE WASHINGTON DC 20 1017A
EDT

ROY WILKINS, EXECUTIVE SECRETARY NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE
ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

20 WEST 40 ST NYK

THE PRESIDENT HOPES YOU CAN COME TO STAG LUNCHEON AT THE WHITE
HOUSE ON TUESDAY JULY TWENTY - FIFTH AT ONE OCLOCK FOR PRIME
MINISTER OF NIGERIA STOP PLEASE WIRE REPLY

LETITIA BALDRIGE SOCIAL SECRETARY THE WHITE HOUSE.

*Africa
Nigeria*

July 28, 1961

Dear Mr. Spingarn:

The call on the Prime Minister of Nigeria, the Honorable Sir Abubakar Tafawa Balewa, by officers of the Association, is scheduled for:

Monday, July 31st, 11 AM
Waldorf Towers
Suite 35A

Other participants will be: Bishop Spottswood, Mr. Wilkins, Dr. Morsell and Mr. Moon.

Very sincerely yours,

Mabel D. Jackson,
Secy. to Mr. Wilkins.

Mr. Arthur B. Spingarn
36 West 44 Street
New York, N. Y.

mdj

Jill

Telephoned Mr. Spingarn and sent note at his request - attached. Also telephoned Office of Protocol, Dept. of State, giving additional names of Bishop Spottswood and Mr. Spingarn. They will be added to the list. Mr. Williams, with whom I spoke originally, had already left Washington with the Prime Minister and party, but I left the information with Mr. Hunt, his associate, who will see that the information is passed along today.

Office of Protocol: Du 3-4448

mdjackson 7/28/61

revised
FROM: James J. Larkin Associates
Time & Life Building
Rockefeller Center
New York 20, New York

SPEECH DELIVERED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES BY
ALHAJI, THE HONORABLE SIR ABUBAKAR TAFAWA BALEWA, K.B.E., M.P.
PRIME MINISTER OF THE FEDERATION OF NIGERIA
WEDNESDAY, JULY 26, 1961, 3:00 P.M.

Mr. Speaker, I regard it a signal honour and privilege to be invited to address this world-famed gathering not only because United States of America is one of the leading nations of the world and one of the most powerful and advanced on earth today but also because I believe that those who have struggled and worked to achieve independence will share with you and the great country which you represent a special meaning of liberty, of freedom from outside control and opportunities for the fulfillment of one's national desires and cultural heritage.

Sir, this is my third visit to your great country. The first was in 1955 when I came to study river transport on the Mississippi. I was then my country's Minister of Transport. My last visit was last October when I came to witness the admission of my country into the United Nations Organization.

It is with a special sense of affinity that I have the great pleasure of visiting your country on the invitation of President Kennedy. Our affinity with the United States is twofold. We share with you a history of common struggle to achieve freedom from anything that is oppressive to the human spirit. We also share with you a blood affinity with some twenty million of your citizens of African descent. Between our two countries there resides the largest concentration of peoples with African blood.

Therefore, my Government and the people of Nigeria watch with great interest the gallant effort which your Government and Administration are making to remove those elements in your social institutions which have in the past caused us great anxiety. We in Nigeria do appreciate your difficulties in tackling this most delicate and complicated problem. We congratulate your Government for its courage in facing up to its responsibilities in this sphere and we can assure you that as long as your

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Administration continues in its effort it will always have our sympathy and understanding.

My colleagues and I have been overwhelmed by the kindness which we have found on all sides and the hospitality with which we have been received since our arrival. We have been struck by the spirit of understanding we have found in discussing with those to whom the American people have entrusted the care and control of their national affairs and we are highly gratified that in this part of the world, far away from our own home, we have found friends willing to listen to our own point of view and to understand the purpose and impulses that underline our actions and our faults.

No one who visits the United States of America will fail to notice the effects of a free society and of a democratic system of Government in which the rulers are the embodiments of the will of the people and where the activity of those who rule are reviewed frankly from time to time by the entire population. We admire the American way of life and we respect the people of the United States for their love of freedom.

Like you, we in Nigeria, cherish freedom and individual liberty. Our policy as has always been stated is one of friendship with all the nations of the world. We do not wish to identify ourselves as a matter of routine with the policies of any particular country or groups of countries. We will continue to base our attitude to the problems of the world on an unflinching respect for truth and the desire to find out and strive to support what is right. It is our determination in all our dealings within our own country and with the outside world that we uphold the dignity of man everywhere. We shall endeavour with every means at our command to make certain that in our own country the freedom which we have attained and which we so dearly cherish shall extend to all who are still under the domination of other people.

We know full well from our own experience that the preparation of a people for

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freedom and nationhood in the modern world requires some effort and sense of purpose among those on whom the freedom is to be conferred. We realize also that some planning and training are always necessary for the establishment of a successful independent state. In many cases, the governing powers of these dependent territories have not accepted the principle of the right of self determination for these peoples. As a result, training and preparation are not forthcoming from them in the hope that the territories under them will remain in perpetual bondage. Nigeria is emphatically opposed to this attitude. Our own freedom can only have meaning to the extent we utilize our efforts and goodwill to achieve the same for all Africans. I am happy today to have the opportunity of expressing these views before the congress of a country which all through its history has had the high reputation of being the one leading nation of the world which has consistently been opposed to the domination of one country by another. In Nigeria today, we are engaged in the exciting task of nation building. Like many of our neighbours we are faced with the problems of raising the living standards for our peoples and of expanding our social services. Members of the Congress of the United States of America, I would like to say how very much we in Nigeria appreciate your assistance and the ready help we have received from the Government and people of the United States. An example of this is the assistance which you have recently given to enable us to have a gigantic programme of education based on the Ashby Commission Report. This educational programme foreshadowed by the Ashby Commission Report is only a part of the major five years development programme which my Government is now engaged in formulating. In this connection, the United States' Government showed its great interest by dispatching a team of four experts in economic planning to study how the plan is progressing. I am sure that your Government must have received by now the report of the four experts.

Mr. Speaker, the Government and people of the United States have tremendous

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responsibilities. Responsibilities not only to the citizens of their own country, but to the entire world. Nigeria looks at the international situation with increasing anxiety. Since World War II, the great powers have been trying to find ways by which the peace of the world could be preserved. For many years now, the great nations have been holding series of conferences with a view to achieving everlasting peace for mankind. So far, Mr. Speaker, there has been no spectacular result. I think this is due largely to suspicion and distrust. I believe that such conferences by the great powers are useful and I also believe that exchange of ideas between the different people of the world is good. However, it is my view also that the most effective way of creating understanding and removing suspicion and distrust is by closer association of peoples at all levels, by exchange of ideas and by personal contact. The East must understand the West, not only at the high Government level but also the ordinary people from the East must be encouraged to visit the West and see how the people there live in their ordinary day to day life. The people of the West must also be encouraged to visit the East to see, feel and learn what life is like there. Sir, we in Nigeria think that the United States of America and other big nations could really preserve world peace without necessarily engaging in the traditional way of waging war. The dangers of war are so great today that all nations big or small must do everything they can to stop an armed conflict.

Mr. Speaker, we in Nigeria have faith in the United Nations and it is our wish that the United Nations Organization should be greatly strengthened so as to make it impossible for any nation to ignore its authority. We think that the whole structure of the United Nations needs to be re-examined and the Security Council should be composed in such a way that the new Independent African countries can have an effective voice. We believe the United Nations Organization is the only one sure guarantee of preserving the sovereignty of all states that are weak. The United States of America working in co-operation with the other nations has a very important part to play in bringing this about.

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My presence in the United States of America today is a mark of genuine international co-operation and friendship. We in Nigeria fully realize that in the modern world no nation can shut itself out from the rest of mankind and that mutual co-operation between nations for the preservation of peace and the development and progress of society is inevitable. While consolidating our long established friendships and making new ones we have not failed to make it apparent that for us our continent of Africa is a very special place. You will have heard of our recent efforts in Africa to come together and to examine ways by which all the various states in our continent can co-operate in a joint endeavour for the development of their resources, for the improvement of communications and a general movement towards closer association. When the representatives of twenty African countries met recently in Monrovia we tried to lay the foundations of what we thought would make for lasting association based on respect for each others feelings and understanding of each others point of view. We cannot under-estimate the tremendous difficulties and the enormous task before us in Africa. We are conscious of the trials and the complications which we must face before our dreams materialize. In furtherance of this knowledge and determination our experts are now meeting at Dakar in an air of friendship to put up concrete proposals for the establishment of an effective organization for the implementation of the resolutions of the Monrovia Conference. These proposals will be submitted to the resumed conference to be held in Lagos later this year. The Africans today are determined to foster greater co-operation among themselves so that while drawing on the advanced techniques and the skills from the other nations of the world they will on their own develop their own resources and their own culture in order to make their own contribution to the general progress of mankind. Gone are the days when Africa was viewed only through story book pictures as a remote and dark continent. Today, Africa is awake and alive to the problems of the world and the difficulties of modern Government.

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Many African countries are now becoming independent and I hope Sir that the people of America should appreciate that many of those countries have been under colonial rule for over a hundred years therefore each one of them after achieving Independence should be given the chance to consolidate its new position because Independence brings with it much excitement; and the transfer of power from Colonial Regime to self rule is not always very easy because not all the colonial powers are of the same temperament.

We are yearning for means to foster self sustained economic growth. We expect help from the enterprising people of the United States. We need every possible assistance because we think we share with you the American people, a faith in the destiny of mankind. Nigeria in particular and the African countries in general present tremendous opportunities and we earnestly hope that the great American nation will be alive to the importance of Africa in its making the fullest contribution to the peace and happiness of mankind.

The spirit of freedom, Mr. Speaker, which was kindled in the hearts of the founders of your great nation and has impelled you to great feats in moments of national emergency as well as in your daily activities that same spirit has shown itself in Africa and we are determined that the flame of freedom once alight shall not go out again in our continent.

Once more, I thank you Mr. Speaker, and members of the Congress of the United States of America for this great opportunity to address you this afternoon. Our experience in your country will long be remembered.

For information, contact: James Larkin Harold Hansen
Hay-Adams Hotel, ME 8-2260
Suite 100

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON, D.C.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF PROTOCOL

OFFICIAL VISIT TO THE UNITED STATES OF
ALHAJI, THE HONORABLE SIR ABUBAKAR TAFAWA BALEWA, K.B.E., M.P.
PRIME MINISTER OF THE FEDERATION OF NIGERIA

Call on The Prime Minister of Nigeria
by Officials of the NAACP
New York City
Monday, July 31, 1961, 11:00 a.m.

At 11:00 a.m. the following officials of the National Association
for the Advancement of Colored People will call on Prime Minister Balewa
at his suite in the Waldorf-Astoria:

Mr. Roy Wilkins
Executive Secretary

Dr. John Morsell
Assistant to the Executive Secretary

Mr. Henry Lee Moon
Director of Public Relations

Protocol
July 27, 1961

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
New York Reception Center

Dear Mr. Van Lierp,
I am enclosing Mr.
Cav's biography in con-
nection with his 11:00 AM
August 27 appointment
with you.

Thanks.

Lee R. Kinsblath

971-5652



GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS INSTITUTE

1619 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., Washington, D. C. 20036 - Telephone (202) 265-8300

Biographical information on Mr. Justice Kayode ESO of Nigeria, a participant in the International Visitor Program of the U. S. Department of State, Washington, D. C. Program arranged by Mr. David E. Baker.

NAME:	Mr. Justice Kayode ESO
PRESENT POSITION:	Judge of Court of Appeal, Western State of Nigeria, Ibadan
KNOWLEDGE OF ENGLISH:	Excellent
PERSONAL DATA:	
Born:	September 10, 1925 at Ilesha, Nigeria
Family:	Married, 2 children
Address:	Court of Appeal, Ibadan, Western State, Nigeria
Dietary Restrictions:	None
ACADEMIC BACKGROUND:	Ilesha Grammar School (1940-44); Matriculation Exams (1945); Intermediate B.A. from London University (1946); University of Dublin (1949-1953) B.A., L.L.B.; M.A. (1955)
PAST POSITIONS:	Barrister at Law (1954); Private Legal Practice (1954-1960); Law Reporter (1956-1960); Principal Crown Counsel (1962); Legal Draftsman (1963); Principal Legal Draftsman, Solicitor General (1964); Judge of the High Court (1965).
TRAVELS ABROAD:	USA - Harvard International Seminar (1964), United Kingdom, Ireland, France, Switzerland, Italy, Ghana, Sierra Leone, Dahomey
HOBBIES AND INTERESTS:	Reading, Gardening, Photography, Art, Music and Drama.
PUBLICATIONS:	Articles dealing with the Law

OBJECTIVES OF UNITED STATES VISIT:

1. To familiarize himself with the American Judicial System as an example of application of the federal principle to the judicial process. Mr. Justice Eso, who will be aiding in the development of a federal court system in the 12 states of Nigeria, is particularly interested in the Constitutional relationships between municipal, state and federal courts. He wants to know how appeals are handled as they move up through the courts through discussions with judges and lawyers and through courtroom observation. He has spent his career in criminal law, but is interested in all aspects of the law. Other interests include observation of juvenile courts, discussions with district attorneys and exposure to the methods for apprehension and pre-trial handling of criminals.

Biographical Information
Mr. Justice Kayode ESO

OBJECTIVES OF U. S. VISIT (continued)

2. To learn about legal education in the United States. This would include visits to law schools, discussions with prominent professors of law concerning the methods of instruction and material covered, bibliographies, and pre-bar training. In addition, Mr. Justice Eso would like to visit law firms and government agencies employing lawyers to discover how young lawyers continue their legal education and growth in the profession after passing the bar. His desire is to learn how such programs can be adapted to a developing country's needs for an increasing number of lawyers.
3. To get an objective picture of the civil rights movement in the United States, not only from the legal, but from an economic, political and social standpoint. Mr. Justice Eso wants to talk with prominent civil rights leaders who take a practical, non-polemical approach to the civil rights problem and who could talk frankly with him. He would like to visit Negro businesses, and community development projects to see the progress that has occurred in this area.
4. Besides these professional interests, Mr. Justice Eso would like to balance his program with sight-seeing, trips to the great national parks, attendance at cultural events and visits to galleries and museums. He would enjoy the opportunity to visit modern assembly plants, farms, including mid-west wheat farms and large irrigation projects, and to talk with American families.